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POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT CDE OPENING SESSION

LD192139 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 19 Aug 86

["Stockholm Conference: Chance for Positive Results" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 19 -- The 12th session of the Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, started here today.

Poland's representative, Ambassador Wlodzimeirz Konarski, said in his speech that the Soviet offer of on-site inspection was an essential step forward in the Stockholm negotiations as it decisively increased the chances for successful completion of the conference's work in which Poland was vitally interested. It would be an inexcusable mistake if the conference failed to use that exceptional chance, Konarski stressed. The Polish delegation will make every effort to help resolve problems still facing the conference, he said.

Poland's representative also discussed the possibilities and methods of urgently attaining progress in the wording of the final document.

The session's inauguration took place in the mood of optimism which has prevailed ever since the previous session. Nonetheless, many difficult problems still remain. In spite of the removal of obstacles of fundamental nature the issues that remain will cause considerable trouble to the negotiators. Meanwhile, there is little time and more will have to be done in the course of a month than was accomplished over three years of debates so far. All speakers today pointed to the time factor. During a press conference which was held immediately after the plenary session, the Soviet chief delegate, Grinevskiy warned against the illusions. The fact of removing the biggest obstacles does not automatically create guarantees of success, he said and appealed for haste in the debates and demonstration of good will in resolving the still existing problems.

GDR GENEVA DELEGATE WELCOMES RENEWED MORATORIUM

LD191317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, 19 Aug (ADN) -- The announcement by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, of the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing was welcomed on Tuesday by the GDR spokesman at the Geneva disarmament conference. In the plenary session, Ambassador Harald Rose described this decision as renewed proof of the USSR's resolve to do everything in its power to end the nuclear arms race. This was a courageous step because the Soviet Union had to take account of the fact that the United States had continued its full test program during the past year.

The GDR ambassador noted, with reference to the Mexico declaration, signed by representatives from six states, that the call for a ban on all nuclear weapons tests had become the focal point of global efforts to reduce the risks of a nuclear war and to strengthen international security.

LEADERS SUPPORT AFGHANISTAN ON ANNIVERSARY

AU200922 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Gegori Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Mohammad Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]; Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]; and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people, we send the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, and the Afghan people most cordial and fraternal greetings on the DRA national holiday -- the 67th anniversary of restoring the country's independence.

Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard -- the PDPA -- the Afghan people implemented the April Revolution and, despite tha unannounced war of imperialism and reaction which is still continuing, they are decisively defending their independence and sovereignty and constructing their new life.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the principled, peace-loving foreign policy of the DRA and highly values its relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the consistent and energetic efforts of its government aimed at quickly regulating the situation in Afghanistan in a peaceful manner.

We take this opportunity to express our conviction that relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further develop and strengthen on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DRA, for the benefit of the two peoples, and in the interest of world peace and security.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, and the friendly Afghan people great successes in further strengthening the achievements of the April Revolution and in constructing a new and prospering Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR-- Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Philip Binyk Koroye, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

GORBACHEV MORATORIUM OFFER ANALYZED

LD191145 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] The decision of the Soviet leadership to extend the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions up to 1 January of next year, announced yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev, gives the U.S. Government another chance which in the interest of all humanity should not be wasted. One need not be a military expert to work out that it was not easy to adopt this decision because while the Soviet Union has not made a single nuclear test for 13 months, the United States has carried out 18 nuclear explosions in that period. What is more, the tempo of development of military technology is so fast that it is difficult to check.

Time must not be wasted, or any agreement on control will be impossible. Humanity is threatened today with more than 50,000 nuclear charges and everyday 10 new ones appear. Just a few of them would be enough to completely destroy 100 million human lifes and civilization. Or let us take another example which Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned yesterday, the tragedy of the space shuttle "Challenger" and the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Both are warnings of how much hidden danger exists with the failure or imperfection of present nuclear technology.

The offer made yesterday on Soviet television by Mikhail Gorbachev is therefore not simply a magnanimous gesture. It is also further proof of the vast responsibility the Soviet Union feels for the fate of humanity, a confirmation of the principled Soviet peace strategy. The Soviet Union in practice confirms not only the humanitarian nature of its policy but also the advantages of socialism as a social system the main principle of which is to do everything for the peaceful future of humanity.

The legendary physicist Albert Einstein once said that to survive humanity needs new categories of thinking. The Soviet Union not only set out and defined these new categories at the 27th CPSU Congress but it also fulfills them with its everyday concrete policy; it is itself an example. New thinking means becoming aware that one's own security cannot be achieved at the expense of the security of others; that security must be the same, equal and complex; that to strive for unilateral military supremacy means falling prey to illusion; that huge financial means being spent on the continually more destructive arms systems could be used to solve the global problems of humanity, whether it is illiteracy, the environment, hunger, or disease. If anyone in the West sees this as proof of weakness, then he not only underestimates the Soviet Union but also betrays his political naivete and recklessness, because as Comrade Gorbachev emphasized yesterday, for the Soviet Union the ensuring of its own security and that of its allies is a matter of principle and it will not permit this security to be threatened.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S BANGEMANN

AU192051 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 86 p 1

[CTK report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, too, received Martin Bangemann at the Prague Hrzane Palace.

During their talk, they discussed the results that have been achieved in the development of relations between the two countries, particularly in economic and other spheres. They stressed their interest in expanding and deepening these relations further. They devoted special attention to cooperation in the sphere of the protection of the environment.

They noted that in the CSSR and the FRG the necessary prerequisites exist for the growth of economic cooperation, especially as regards the realization of production cooperation, and that this development will benefit not only the two countries' national economies, but will also contribute to the continuation of the process of detente in international relations and to peaceful coexistence among states having different social systems. In this connection, they also exchanged views on topical international issues.

The reception was attended by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. Also present were Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry for Economics; and Werner Schattmann, FRG ambassador to the CSSR.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT

LD192107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today in Prague received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Egypt, Milos Vesely. The reception took place before Vesely takes up his diplomatic post.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR 17 AUGUST

AU191007 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] On 14 August Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague Cornel Pinzaru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the CSSR. In a comradely talk the two representatives assessed some topical issues concerning the development of the international situation, the cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and bilateral relations.

LENART URGES USE OF BIOTECH IN AGRICULTURE

LD200723 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today visited the statewide agricultural exhibition Agrokomplex '86 in Nitra. In the pavilion of our agricultural, scientific and technological facilities, he showed interest in the use of biotechnology in plant and animal production and in the activity of the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet laboratory for biotechnology in animal production, which has its center in Nitra. During conversations with exhibitors, Comrade Jozef Lenart pointed out the need to implement biotechnology in agricultural and food industry practice in a more marked way. Visting exhibits of CEMA states, he showed interest in the deepening of mutual cooperation in this area.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

AU191929 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 August on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,400-word interview with Colonel General Karel Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense. The interview, entitled "About Military Schools," is conducted by "editors" of the CTK and the Prague daily OBRANA LIDU, the central organ of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

In the interview, Rusov states in part that CSSR military schools "were not and are not at present afraid to enroll boys with average grades, provided, of course, they are eager to study and become professional soldiers. Experience affirms that these boys are not infrequently conscientious pupils and students, and after having graduated they are also good professional soldiers."

In another part of the interview, Rusov notes that "boys who have graduated from secondary schools, as well as those who successfully passed admissions tests at civilian university-level schools, but could not be enrolled because of the great number of applicants, can apply this year too" for enrollment in military schools. "This, in particular, is possible at the Higher Military School of Ground Forces in Vyskov, at the Military Technial College in Liptovsky Mikulas, and at the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno," Rusov says.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL, ACADEMY DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD192152 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences discussed in Prague today the follow-ups on the fulfillment of the February 1984 cooperation agreement the two institutions. The talks were chaired by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Couincil of Trade Unions; and Academician Josef Riman, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. They noted that the set tasks are gradually being fulfilled.

They paid particular attention to the furthering of cooperation in the implementations of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, especially in the practical application of science findings. They underlined the importance of deepening the long-term relations between the collectives of the academy's institutes and the enterprises for introducing research findings into practice.

The representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences also discussed cooperation in eliminating hard, physically exhuasting work, as well as in improving and protecting the working and living environments and other issues.

STORMS DAMAGE CROPS IN BOHEMIA, MORAVIA

LD192048 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Summary] Gale storms and hailstorms, which swept over our territory, damaged in south Bohemia and both Moravian regions 19,000 hectare of grain crops. In Rakovnik District, 40 percent of the area sown with corn was damaged.

HONECKER SUPPORTS GORBACHEV NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD191511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Dr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Supervisory Council of the Fried Krupp GmbH.

Both sides viewed the development of relations between the GDR ad the FRG as thoroughly satisfactory in their exchange of views, which took place in a cordial atmosphere. In this connection, they paid tribute to the importance of the existing system of treaties for security and cooperation among people in Europe.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR continues to see the safeguarding of peace in the world as its most important concern, being intent, particularly today when the danger of nuclear self-destruction threatens mankind, to responsibly seek ways to safeguard peace and to contribute to the improvement of the international climate. The continuation of the dialogue between leading politicians and industrialists from both German states makes a concrete contribution to this.

Erich Honecker welcomed the decision announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his most recent television address on the Soviet Union extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987 as a further important step in the interest of world peace. If the United States also halts nuclear tests it would be a real breakthrough toward stopping the nuclear arms race and would speed up the removal of nuclear weapons.

Dealing with the trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG, the interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the stable and steady development. The expansion of these relations continues to be of interest to both sides on the basis of their material and intellectual potential.

In his capacity as the chairman of the Ruhr Cultural Foundation, Berthold Beitz took the opportunity to again thank Erick Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council for his personal support in organizing the "Baroque in Dresden" exhibition. This presentation of master works from the Dresden state art collection was exhibited in the Villa Huegel with great success over the past few weeks. It found a broad and positive response among the population and media of the GDR and was a visible contribution to peace and international understanding.

Taking part in the talk were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, SED Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil.

Plan Assessed

LD192014 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Harald (?Scheffler) commentary]

[Text] Good evening, listeners. The Soviet Union is once again extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987. This moratorium has been in existence for over a year and it is now clear that in the United Nations Peace Year no Soviet nuclear weapon test explosions will take place.

It has not been an easy decision for the Soviet Union in that the United States, which has already held the record in nuclear explosions for 40 years, has during the moratorium carried out 18 underground nuclear tests in the Nevada desert in an extremely pointed and provocative manner, in defiance of all reason and all demands of governments, national and international organizations, and millions of people throughout the world. The USSR is well aware that in the United States forces are obviously at work that do not want disarmament at all, who, if it were left up to them, would initiate ever new rounds of the arms race and for whom disarmament negotiations in general are a thorn in the side.

In yesterday's televised address, Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the reasons for the Soviet Union's most recent great concession. First, he said, the arms race stepped up by the United States and NATO is accelerating to such an extent that it is in danger of getting completely out of control. The weapons systems area is becoming increasingly complex and it is thus becoming increasingly impossible to agree on a controllable reduction. As a result, fear and mistrust intensify and tensions build up which in turn lead to ever new armament steps, a truely vicious cycle. Second, the Soviet Union is a socialist state. Socialism and peace are indivisible. From this the Soviet Union draws its responsibility to do everything, as one of the leading nuclear powers, to ensure that a peaceful future is maintained for our planet. Third, the complexity of our present-day world and the aggravation of global problems necessitate a new approach to all important questions, a new way of thinking; its major criterion is the undeniable fact that one's own security is today no longer possible without taking into account the security of other states and peoples. Instead of confrontation and all its inherent dangers and risks, cooperation and shared responsibility are today more urgent than ever.

The Soviet Union has therefore made a great many proposals that cover virtually all the the spheres of armament -- proposals that can be discussed at any time and that are open to constructive proposals of any kind from the West. After all, security cannot be organized and guaranteed by one side alone. The way out of the dead-end of confrontation is exclusively through dialogue, contacts, discussion and negotiation. This is what the Soviet Union is working toward, aware of its great responsibility. It is convinced that an agreement to halt all nuclear tests would be relatively uncomplicated and quick to attain and that it could be signed this year at a Soviet-U.S. summit. Such an agreement would be of central importance for all disarmament because it would end the further development of the nuclear weapons. It would constitute the start of real progress in the negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

For this reason the Soviet Union is again extending its unilateral moratorium, which, as in our country -- whose leading representatives have repeatedly stated their support for the Soviet peace policy -- will be welcomed by all peace-loving people in the world. The Soviet Union has taken this step in the hope that a stance of realism, peace and reason will prevail in the United States, that forces in support of a halt to the senseless arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons will be strengthened. In initial statements, the extension of the unilateral moratorium has also been praised in the United States by, among others, David Cartwright, executive director of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, as a great element of hope and possibility for peace. Senator Edward Kennedy has also expressly welcomed this latest move by the Soviet Union. The historic opportunity on the path to a halt to the arms race has been retained through the extension of the Soviet nuclesr test moratorium. It must not be wasted in the interests of all peoples and states and, not least, also in the interests of the United States itself.

REACTION TO GORBACHEV SPEECH, U.S. STANCE

U.S. Rejection Reported

LD191136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The United States still will not join in the Soviet nuclear moratorium. Csaba Kis, MTI's correspondent in Washington, reports:

Mikhail Gorbachev's television speech had not even been delivered -- only the first news agency speculations had arrived in Washington from Moscow -- when the U.S. State Department had already rejected the United States' joining in the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. The department's spokesman reiterated verbatim the text of the previous U.S. rejections: the suspension of nuclear tests, they say, is not in the interest of the United States and its allies.

Shortly afterwards in California, the spokesman for Reagan who is on holiday there also reiterated the text which unfortunately has been commonplace for a year: The U.S. side needs a continuation of the tests because, supposedly, the Soviet Union has an advantage in the testing of new types of weapons.

However, rejection is becoming more difficult. In the past days, both houses of Congress have taken stances on the moratorium. The Senate has only requested, the House of Representatives has obligated the President to suspend tests. First commentaries have also warned that another U.S. rejection could be an obstacle to the holding of a possible Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Gorbachev Statement Examined

LD191648 Budapest MTI in English 1518 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Quotation marks as recieved]

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- MTI correspondent Sandor Pirityi writes:

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is of historic importance not because it included the prolongation of the moratorium or declared it possible to write a general bar on nuclear tests at this year's Soviet-U.S. summit but because it set the international security issue right.

The complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the sole way towards real peace and to start off on this road means that we pass the exam of maturity -- the thesis of the CPSU CC general secretary does not derive from an illusory or idyllic world view but from pure facts.

The Soviet Union knows who is her partner, and considers her own security intangible. The militarization of the U.S. political attitutde, or its dangerous break with the realities of the world, or the profit hunger of the U.S. military-industrial complex, or its ambitions for gaining military superiority, or its armament policy designed 'to make the Soviet Union to arm to death' -- each of them is a factor that endangers international security. They can become real danger through the possession and development of nuclear weapons. That is why the U.S. Administration is unable to conduct a honest international agreement and promote international atmosphere.

However, the Soviet leadership did not draw the conclusion that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests was useless, or exemplary self-control was inadmissable security risk, but that the U.S. Administration has to take realities into consideration sooner or later as it cannot pursue on ostrich policy permanently.

The main point of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is that the supporters of armament policy should drive into the corner and the fire and pressure of the international public should be focused on them thereby to prove that there is more human and efficient philosophy than nuclear determent.

The great exposure in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement was not that the United States have carried out 18 nuclear tests since the announcement of the first Soviet moratorium, but that the USA has concealled three of them. It is not compulsory to announce nuclear tests, but the state which expressed political openness and military 'transparency', has to be consistent. In addition, the concealled U.S. underground tests have been registered not by a Soviet research group in Nevada, but Soviet 'national technical means' from thousands of kilometres distance with such a great accuracy that Gorbachev could refer to them.

There was another momentum worth of attention in the Soviet announcement made on August 18: exposing the U.S. ambition to force the Soviet Union to shut the door before negotiations. The Soviet party wants the continuation of the talks which lead to concluding important agreements. It refers first of all to the summit, its preparatory consultations and the Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial meeting, planned to be held in a month. An agreement on banning nuclear tests can be achieved in a short time, there are no more pretexts of control, everyting depends on Washington's political will.

FALUVEGI, DELEGATION DEPART FOR PRC 19 AUG

LD192033 Budapest MTI in English 2000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, left for an official visit for Beijing on Tuesday at the invitation of Song Ping, member of the state Council and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China.

The vice-premier and his party are to conduct talks on the opportunities and targets of the development of economic cooperation and the extension of the relations of the central planning organizations. Present at the departure from Budapest was Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassador to Hungary.

REPORTAGE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS CONGRESS

Losonczi Receives Members

AU192036 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received the members of the executive committee of the International Federal of Russian Language and Literature Teachers (MAPRJAL) in Munkacsy Hall in Parliament on 15 August. The Hungarian head of state, as the main patron of the 6th congress of the MAPRAJAL, held an exchange of views with Vitaliy Kostomarov, general secretary of the international federation, and with other representatives of this body.

Present at the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, were Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of education and culture; Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society; and Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Budapest. [passage omitted]

The Russian language experts were invited in the evening to the Budapest Congress Center, where the Hungarian Association of the MAPRJAL and the organizational committee of the congress gave a cocktail party on the occasion of the 6th Congress of the MAPRJAL.

Concludes 16 Aug

AU192046 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Aug 86 p 5

[Excerpts] The Sixth World Congress of the International Federation of Russian Language and Literature Teachers (MAPRJAL) concluded its work on 16 August by adopting a call for peace. At the closing plenary session held in the Congressional Center in Budapest, Ilona Pocs, vice president of the MAPRJAL, greeted the 2,000 participants to the 6-day conference. [passage omitted]

The issues of the scientific methods of Russian language instruction and of the new trends in the instruction of Russian language and literature were discussed at the conference during 16 sections and round-table conferences. Experts from 66 countries all over the world who were present at the congress also held a vivid debate on the new means and methods that can contribute to more efficient language instruction, as well as the use of good experiences from previous years. The activity of the section dealing with the new technology that can be used in language instruction, such as computers and video tapes, was followed with particular attention. [passage omitted]

The participants expressed their hope that the Budapest congress would greatly contribute to an increase in the number of people who successfully study Russian all over the world.

The appeal for peace adopted at the closing session of the MAPRJAL congress stressed that, according to the conviction of the delegates to the Sixth World Congress of MAPRJAL, all language teachers are called to educate the people who learn languages in the spirit of mutual understanding between nations, of friendship, and of trust. [passage omitted]

Following the conclusion of the Sixth World Congress, the MAPRJAL general meeting was also held. Vitaliy Kostomarov, general secretary of the Maprjal, reported in his speech held before 150 Russian language experts on 16 and 17 August on the association's activities during the previous 4 years and on the work carried out since the Fifth Congress. The general meeting also listened to reports on the activities of the association's work committees. [passage omitted]

SZABO VISITS COOPERATIVE IN JASZAPATI

LD192143 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The bread of the country is assured Istvan Szabo, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives [TOT] chairman, said in the Ednre Velemi Cooperative in Jaszapati, which received a first prize for production today. [passage omitted]

MAROTHY CONFERS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AWARDS

LD192107 Budapest MTI in English 1856 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded state prizes to eight Hungarian engineers and physicists for the development of highly important instruments for the Vega space probes launched to monitor Halley's Comet, and for the full completion of the planned measurements which was highly appreciated by the international scientific life. The prizes were handed over at the Parliament building on Tuesday by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Prize Committee. Present at the ceremony were Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP CC, and several senior representatives of Hungary's scientific and technical life. [passage omitted]

Handing over the prizes, Laszlo Marothy said:

The policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the government has always attributed great importance to sciences, and the demand for the application of scientific achievements in all fields of the construction of society.

Although our work is influenced by the troublesome international atmosphere, the dynamic and initiating foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which helps the forces of socialism and peace gain ground, implies confidence and great security for the future. The extension of the moratorium on nuclear test announced yesterday reflects the deep responsibility of the Soviet Union for the future of the world.

Discussing Hungary's scientific achievements and important role in space research, Laszlo Marothy stated:

In the age of accelerating scientific development the greatest advance was most probably made by space research. Prominent Hungarian scientists have been involved in all phases of the development of space research. Due to cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries Hungary, commensurate with its strength and size, could play a prominent part in space research.

Laszlo Marothy spoke of Hungary's successful participation in intercosmos cooperation, and appreciated its achievements in the development of the Vega space probe, and the world-standard performances of scientists and engineers. Laszlo Marothy stated that the Hungarian achievements had been recognized by the scientific public and the world press. It also proves that Hungary has good basis for the application of intellectual results and, in some fields, for that of high-technology, Laszlo Marothy said.

Our scientists and engineers proved again that we are able to keep pace with technological development in the world. We have adequate intellectual resources and reserves, we must only use them efficiently. The 13th Congress of our party gave a guidance for it when its resolution called for continuous technical development, the introduction of up-to-date technologies, and the use of more efficient method of production and organization.

We do not forget that it was our cooperation with the Soviet Union that opened the road for the great opportunity of research and implementation, which was not a cheap venture at all. The joint programme approved by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries ensures rapid development also in other sciences until the year 2000. We essentially rely upon this cooperation.

We continue to be ready and open for the extension of comprehensive technical and scientific cooperation between our countries, and call all who offer responsible contribution to the development of Hungarian science.

To increase the efficiency of sciences implies great tasks in Hungary, too. Our intellectual resources that are capable of performances gaining the appreciation of the world must be concentrated on the fulfillment of our aims and tasks. We must be able to choose, with sober consideration, some fields where we are really able to make achievements, and we must also concentrate our finances on these fields. Furthermore, we must be able only to honour those who make genuine achievements.

Our party and government have worked out and declared a programme for all these. In the implementation of the programme we greatly rely upon the responsible representatives of sciences, the deputy prime minister said in conclusion.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Order of Labour, Golden Class, to Istvan Bozsoki, assistant professor and head of department at BME, Gabor Endroczi, designing engineer at KFKI, Janos Ero Jr., research worker at KFKI, Miklos Gardos, research worker at KFKI, Istvan Naday, research worker at KFKI, Istvan Papp, research assistant at BME, Istvan Renyi, head of scientific group at KFKI, Peter Rusznyak, research assistant at KFKI, Istvan Szemery, electric engineer at KFKI, Istvan T. Szucs, electric engineer and head of group at KFKI, and Laszlo Varhalmi, research worker at KFKI, in recognition of their outstanding work in the designing and development of the earth-based and board equipment of the Vega programme, the attainment of great degrees of reliability, the elaboration of high-technology, and the operation of units.

The order of Labour Silver Class was awarded to 11 researchers, and the Bronze Class to 13.

The MTA general secretary has awarded decorations for eminent work to ten employees of KFKI in recognition of their successful work in the implementation of the Vega programme.

The decorations were handed over at the MTA headquarters on Tuesday by MTA General Secretary Istvan Lang.

POWER REACTOR BEING READIED FOR START-UP

LD192020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The Paks nuclear power station is a high priority state investment project and the physical start-up of block no. 3 can be expected in the near future. The block will then be hooked into the domestic energy grid. When this will happen, and what the specialists at the power station have to do until that date is revealed in the following interview by Attila Balint:

[Begin recording] [Balint] Let me ask you, (Tibor Laczai Szabo), secretary of the State Launching, Control and Transmission Committee of the Paks Nuclear Power Plant, what your title means.

[Szabo] There is a need for a committee which thoroughly examines the readiness and safety of the nuclear power station. In the four critical stages of the launching of the nuclear power station the committee makes the launch procedure subject to special permission.

[Balint] This committee's function is topical at the moment since we are only days away from the physical launching of the third reactor block of the Paks Nuclear power station. But what does physical launching mean?

[Szabo] The procedure starts with the initial introduction of the fuel into the reactor block. In the tests preceding this procedure so-called fuel imitators are placed into he reactor and the rinsing [mosatas] is done with these. The process of physical launch covers numerous physical measurements, a task which takes about a month. I should add that during this stage the reactor is calibrated [kielesites]. Bringing the reactor on line is a very long process, and I can confidently say that the procedure and completion of the launch tests themselves began about a year before the date of the physical launch.

[Balint] I've learned that you and the committee recently visited Paks. What is the situation there now?.

[Szabo] The technical installation is completely ready at the third block. This reactor is ready for launching. If this were not the case, then neither the authorities concerned nor the launch committee itself would give their permission.

[Balint] There must be psychological reasons as well, obviously, now when the launch committee has gathered here to discuss the safety system of the third reactor block, that what happened at Chernobyl often comes to mind.

[Szabo] Naturally, this event cannot be purged from our thoughts, despite the fact that as we have frequently reported, this reactor has a completely different system, and an accident of the type that occurred in Chernobyl cannot happen here. All the authorities are doing their work even more precisely, if that is possible, though I must say that in the previous instances when permission was granted the authorities' work was extremely thorough and very accurate.

The committee will meet on 26 August when it will decide if all conditions have been met and whether permission for launching can be issued. According to our plans, the energetic launching, which means that the block is connected to the national electrical grid, will take place by the end of September. [end recording]

PAP COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV NUCLEAR TEST BAN PLAN

LD192053 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 19 Aug 86

["After Gorbachev's Statement: Still Another Chance" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist Jerzy Malczyk]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 -- Extending already for the fourth time its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union again displayed its attitude that care for the preservation and consolidation of peace and saving mankind from nuclear holocaust were not actions done for the sake of appearances or a short-term exploitation of moods of world public opinion but an invariable basis of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy.

The decision, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on Moscow tv, confirms that despite inflexibility of the partner at the negotiating table and its continuation of nuclear tests, the Soviet Union plans to consistently struggle to implement the programme to totally universally liquidate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century, announced by the Soviet leader in January 1986.

Moscow's stand on these issues is dictated by profound understanding of the Soviet Union's co-responsibility for the fate of peace.

The Soviet Union is ready to do its best to radically improve international situation and the USSR's latest political initiative is subordinated exactly to this goal.

Announcing the extension of the moratorium -- and let us recall that earlier the Soviet Union tabled a package of constructive proposals during negotiations on nuclear and space armaments -- the Soviet Union confirmed its readiness to seek compromise solutions. Thus, agreement to limit and reduce armaments depends on Washington's attitude.

The coming weeks should give answer to the question of whether Washington is ready to give up its hitherto negative stand on total nuclear test ban.

U.S., UK Positions Viewed

LD192222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Report by station correspondent Boguslaw Woloszanski from London]

[Text] Today's press and radio and television news programs extensively comment on Mikhail Gorbachev's speech. It is pointed out that a nuclear test ban has decisive significance for world peace at the present time. THE GUARDIAN commentator writes that U.S. scientists at the Nevada testing ground are testing a third-generation nuclear weapon, more powerful than existing bombs and rockets. The modernization plans for mass destruction weapons demand that the U.S. and UK Governments' reject the Soviet proposals; however, no one believes anymore the arguments that a nuclear test ban treaty cannot be concluded because there is no way of verifying whether it is being observed. British commentators, citing the opinions of the most eminent scientists, stress that seismic and satellite stations can discover even the smallest explosion. The opposition parties are demanding that the British Government take up the Soviet proposals. David Owen, the leader of the Social Democrats, sent a letter on this matter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday.

It is known that Washington will reject Gorbachev's newest offer. Some political observers express the conviction that world public opinion, political parties, the governments of West European states support the Soviet stance and will prompt President Reagan to enter the negotiations on the subject of greatest importance for world peace.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD191816 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 19 Aug 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Jaroslaw Szychlinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 -- Poland's support for Gorbachev's statement, the case of Miroslaw Mirecki, talks with Western banks and exports of beef from Poland to the USSR are the main items of today's conference by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban for Polish and foreign journalists.

Poland's Support for Gorbachev's Statement

At the start, Minister Urban presented Poland's stand on the statement made by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on unilateral extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests by the end of 1986.

On behalf of the government of the Polish People's Republic, I want to say that we have received with satisfaction this new momentous Soviet step promoting endeavours to preserve peace. This is a new fact accomplished by the Soviet Union conducive to removal of the threat of war and an act of good will lying in the interests of all nations, that is also the Polish people.

With entire conviction, the Polish Government supports Soviet steps and proposals whose rich package was recalled by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement. They express common peaceful strategy of the Warsaw Treaty, whose important link is Poland. The stopping of armaments and the liquidation of the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war is the most important issue common to all nations worldwide.

Poland is a country exceptionally tragically experienced by the last war, still conventional war in Europe. With a special force, this opens up the imagination of Poles to the enormity of danger that can be caused by the deafness to Soviet peace efforts of those forces in the U.S. which strive to gain unilateral nuclear edge and trifle with the security of nations. Poland hopes that the policy of the U.S. will not be dominated by tendencies posing a threat of destroying the world and the U.S. itself.

Poland is and will be a constructive partner of the Soviet Union and all, increasingly numerous and politically differentiated, forces worldwide taking steps to stop the run to destruction. The security of the world requires to pool peaceful will of all great, medium-sized and small nations. The Polish Government pursues and will pursue Polish policy exactly in this direction.

Mirecki's case

Next, Jerzy Urban, commented on reports by some Western mass media maintaining that an activist of the "Solidarnosc" underground structures, a Warsaw university student Miroslaw Mirecki, had allegedly been abducted and tortured by functionaries of Polish security service. A video-tape recording made at the Internal Affairs Ministry for the purpose of its work was presented to the journalists to prove the reports were untrue.

Newsmen were shown numerous exhibits confiscated from Mirecki while he was detained in June, and among them a tv broadcasts jamming device, tapping devices, radio transmitters and illegal publications. In his conversation with the Internal Ministry officers Miercki confirmed that he was in the possession of these objects and used them. He also confirmed that he participated in underground activity.

After the recording was presented to the journalists Lt. Jerzy Galezia of the Internal Affairs Ministry's Investigations Bureau explained that Miroslaw Miercki was detained upon obtaining information that he was preparing to broadcast an illegal radio transmission and to jam tv broadcasts during the 10th Congress of the PUWP. A talk held after Miercki was held was aimed to prevent these actions. He made an appropriate statement and revealed the place where the above mentioned devices and publications were hidden. After 48 hours Miroslaw Mirecki, having pledged that he would abstain from continuing his underground activity, was set free. Humanitarian factors -- poor health condition of Mirecki's pregnant wife -- also played a role here.

After some time Mirecki sent a complaint to a Prosecutor's Office declaring that he had been badly treated by the Internal Ministry functionaries. Simultaneously, he made the text of his complaint available to the Warsaw University Senate. It also became known to the Western University Senate. It also became known to the Western mass media. A conversation took place at the Prosecutor's Office during which, however, Mirecki did not confirm the complaints he spread in a written form, also among the academic community.

Asked whether Mirecki will be indicted and whether he could avail himself of the July 17 clemency law, Lt. Galezia replied this would depend on the evaluation of Mirecki's actions by the Prosecutor's Office. Asked whether persons with whom Mirecki had collaborated and whose names he disclosed during the investigation would be held to account, Lt. Galezia replied that such steps were not taken.

In the context of Mirecki's case the government spokesman pointed out that some Western publications kept presenting in the equally distorted manner the circumstances of detention in Poland of a French citizen, Frederic Castaing, who was found to bring illegal publications to Poland. He, too, was allegedly persecuted by Polish Security Service. His statement on the issue reached late the Polish prosecution organs as Castaing spread the information about his being allegedly badly treated only a long time after he left Poland. The Prosecutor's Office carefully investigated the case and Castaing's complaints were not confirmed. On the contrary, they were proved to be totally false and the case was dropped. The decision of the Prosecutor's Office was handed over to Castaing's plenipotentiary.

Talks With Western Banks

Asked about the causes for postponing the talks by Poland's representatives with Western banks on the Polish debt, that were to have started in Vienna, Jerzy Urban explained that representatives of the banks asked to postpone the meeting because of the holiday period. The supposition that the postponement of these talks was allegedly linked to a communique by the GUS Chief Statistical Office on Poland's economic situation is groundless as Poland's payment situation is not at all that bad to negatively affect negotiations on the re-payment of Polish debt, the spokesman said.

Exports of Beef from Poland to the USSR

Asked whether Poland now exports beef to the Soviet Union, Minister Urban confirmed this. He explained that as a result of temporary difficulties in the exports of Polish meat to Western markets, caused by the embargo on the imports of Polish agricultural and food produce as the outcome of the breakdown of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Poland made an offer to the Soviet partner to sell this kind of meat.

Urban stressed that, showing understanding of Poland's difficult situation, the Soviet Union gave up part of its traditional purchases of beef in Western markets and bought a trial consignment of 400 tonnes of beef at current prices of the Western market, with the possibility of increasing purchases to about 12,000 tonnes if the quality of the supplied meat satisfied the needs of the Soviet partner.

"Thanks to this deal, we would not lose an important part of hard currency income so necessary to our economy," Urban said.

Government Reply to a Letter by Scientists from Gdansk

The government spokesman rejected as untrue a report by the Free Europe Radio station that the Polish premier had allegedly not answered a letter by scientists from Gdansk on the construction of nuclear power plants in Poland. Such an answer was given in July, the spokesman said. In it, Premier Messner assured that all safety requirements were met in designing and constructing nuclear power plants in Poland. All experiences stemming from breakdowns that took place in power plants abroad are also considered.

Asked whether the Polish Government received a report on the breakdown in Chernobyl from the Soviet Government, Urban answered that the head of Poland's state atomic energy agency had taken part in a conference in Moscow and thus he received detailed information on this issue.

Bujak's Proper Behavior in Prison

Urban termed a report given by the BBC radio that Zbigniew Bujak had allegedly been deprived of food parcels by prison staffers for improper behaviour as untrue. Quoting reports given by prison officers, the spokesman said Bujak behaved properly in jail, had not been punished and received parcels.

On Pope's Visit to Poland

Referring to a statement by Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp in Czestochowa, one of the journalists asked about John Paul II's possible visit to Poland. Urban replied that official talks on the Pope's visit to Poland had not yet started which is why it was still too early to discuss both the date and the programme of John Paul II's visit.

Beef Exports Viewed

LD191914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] In connection with the answer to a question about beef exports from Poland to the USSR, the AP correspondent asked: Why did Poland not keep the beef on the domestic market and why are damages not being demanded from the Soviet Union for the losses caused by the Chernobyl disaster?

[Begin Urban recording] It would be hard for Poland to ask the Soviet Union for compensation for the unjustified economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the EEC countries. This is simply a case of the Soviet Union helping us in a trade transaction by changing the direction of meat imports so as to reduce our losses. Those losses result from the EEC's exploitation of what happened in Chernobyl to impose a temporary import reduction from some socialist countries.

GEN SIWICKI TOURS ARMY MOTOR REPAIR PLANT

LD192135 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki visited the Army Motor Repair Plant No 3 in Glowno. This enterprise renders services not only to the Army but also to many civil transport enterprises.

General Siwicki expressed interest in the implementation of tasks, productivity, the introduction of technical progress, new inventions, and technical improvements.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON LAW IN SOCIETY ASSESSED

AU191926 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 9 Aug 86 p 3

[Stanislaw Podemski article: "Sharp Vision"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] During a poll organized by the Public Opinion Research Main Center on the question of whether Poland can be regarded as a country of law and order, 51.5 percent of respondents replied "somewhat" and 10 percent "definitely yes." However, as the center commented, "only very few respondents had no reservations at all." Only 13.8 percent of respondents think that no person in Poland is above the law, but 76.2 percent take the opposite view. Of these, 36 percent think that people in high positions are above the law, 21.4 percent thinks this of the rich, and every sixth respondent thinks this of those with extensive connections. Respondents have in mind militiamen, party activists, members of government, and even "all officials in the state apparatus." [passage omitted]

Only 9.3 percent of respondents think that the economic administration sticks to the law and 11 percent of them think this about the local government, but at least every fourth respondent thinks that the central administration does stick to the law. Perhaps the reformers of administration, officials, and the authors of regulations for officials will give thought to this very sad foil of the ever-optimistic statements and interviews.

The respondents' views of the judicial system are much better. At least every third respondent thinks that prosecutors discharge their duties very well, but only 20 percent of respondents think this of militia. However, most people are rather skeptical about the judicial system and describe the conduct of its functionaries as "they just do what must be done" and "they do only a part of their work." [passage omitted] Such is the image of judicial practice as outlined by daily experience and not by the books on law or by the wishful thinking of the authorities.

Not so long ago PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, 21/1986, discussing the criticism leveled at the militia in other opinion polls, asked the question whether it is necessary to like the militia. The question was incorrect because police [policja] forces are disliked the world over, except that people praise their efficiency and competence and respect their toughness. [passage omitted]

Two-thirds of respondents answered with a resounding yes to the question of whether our country needs an ombudsman to monitor the observance of civic rights independent from existing administrative and bureaucratic setups. The first among these respondents were common workers (36 percent) and the last the intelligentsia (36 percent). [figures as published] I think that the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the intelligentsia can be explained by its conviction that the ombudsman would eventually become yet another efficient element of the mechanism of bureaucracy. [passage omitted]

It is interesting that only two weeklies and a single daily have supported the idea of the guardian of the law and that this idea has been ferociously combated by the persons who saw two dangers to themselves: first, a competitor vis-a-vis the monopoly of prosecutors and, second, interference by citizens in the internal affairs of the administrative lobby [previous word in English].

The Poles highly value the rule of law. As many as 62 percent of them are for an unconditional and most stringent observance of all regulations, but every fourth adult and every third youngster think that the rules that people regard as incorrect and do not agree with should be adhered to only for show, but should not be observed in practice. [passage omitted]

POLITYKA DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL FINANCING, IMF

AU191031 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 2 Aug 86 p 14

[Tomasz Wardynski article: "We Should Understand the Philisophy of the IMF"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Our cooperation with the IMF should enable us to raise the level of private production in terms of quality and range, to include this production in the system of international trade, to provide private producers with information on what goods they should produce in order to sell them abroad, to obtain convertible currencies for the necessary purchases of foreign producer materials, and to increase the quality of goods through employing modern technologies. Nor should we forget that at present private producers buy the necessary foreign materials for their production by using the "A" convertible currency fund, but if the IMF finances their purchases they will not have to use this fund.

How will our private producers be able to make contracts with the IMF? There will be no difficulties in making contracts for joint enterprises as provided for by the law of 6 July 1982 concerning foreign investments. All other contracts for loans from the IMF or a consortium of private banks will require individual convertible currency permits. Our banking and convertible currency laws require that the Trade Bank and the General Savings Bank should participate in resulting currency operations.

Foreign investments have been in existence in Poland for the past 10 years, and the 1982 Sejm law gave them the status of a permament element of our economy. These investments were meant to increase the exports of Polish light industry and small-scale production, to supplement the range of corresponding domestic production, and to promote production cooperation with the socialized industries. However, foreign enterprises have not quite fulfilled these expectations, and most of them turn out cheap production, production that is still at its "rudimental" [larwalny] state.

The main reason for this has been the shortage of necessary fiscal resources at the disposal of these enterprises. New enterprises are mostly provisional inprovisations financed with private funds, which are often brought to Poland in one's trouser pockets.

It is true that the 1982 law makes it possible for enterprises to contract loans from foreign banks but, except for very few cases, no one has availed himself of such loans for the simple reason that no bank will risk even a single dollar for investment projects that it does not thoroughly know. In addition, a bank must be certain that the investments in question will not be expropriated, nationalized, destroyed, and so on.

The atmosphere generated by Poland's debts is also partly responsible for the slow flow of foreign capital into our country, but the basic reason is that the foreign investment projects here are not backed up by the persons or institutions that enjoy authority in the international financial community. Our membership of the World Bank and the IMF should chage this situation, especially in view of the fact that stimulating and backing foreign investments is the task of these two organizations.

Each foreign investment requires a climate of trust between the investor and the country in which the investment takes place. if no such trust exists, investment activities begin to ail, despite the correct regulations affecting such investments. Cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF generates a climate of trust. Only the projects desired by the state will be financed in the first place, and this will ensure that foreign entrepreneurs are not suspected of being dishonest. On the other hand, these entrepreneurs will be certain that the authorities have the right idea of their investments and that therefore they will not resort to any unjustified pinpricks.

An important institution in connection with the IMF is the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, which was set up by the World Bank members in Seoul last year. The task of this agency is to stimulate and promote foreign investments through removing the risks that inhibit financial institutions from committing their capital. The agency is a kind of insurance company that acts in the case of an investment failure through political-economic causes such as nationalizations, expropriation, currency restrictions, and so on.

Poland's membership of the international system of investment financing will provide new opportunities for foreign and domestic investments in our country. As for foreign investors, will place all investment activities on a high expert level, and will make it possible to organize the most necessary production. Result will be determined by the condition that will be provided for direct cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF. It is certain that those who will be responsible for these conditions will include the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

These ministries will have to be more flexible in their operations. In particular, the Finance Ministry's departments responsible for issuing convertible currency permits in connection with foreign trade will have to use their imagination in interpreting the term "the state's convertible currency interests" and in evaluating foreing exchange benefits in the long run in view of the fact that it happens tha unwillingness to spend convertible currency abroad kills the opportunity to have it back many times over. It also happens that compelling investors to make statutory payments of convertible currency to the state acts as a barrier against the inflow of this currency or makes it impossible to earn it in the future. Insofar as foreign investments are converned, the rule that enables the minister of finance to allow transfers of those profits that are higher than legally stipulated will have to stop being a dead rule.

The process of issuing convertible currency permits must be cut down to a minimum. As it is now, it often takes months and mouths to complete, mainly because the Polish National Bank officials dodge responsibility by refusing such permits or by consulting the Ministry of Finance for a very long time. This situation occurs as a rule when applications for permits do not comply with a "grammatical interpretation of regulations." This discourages entrepreneurs and traders, with whom our dealings could often be more profitable than we assume.

EPISCOPATE REJECTS 'VERIFICATION' OF TEACHERS

AU191236 Paris ZNAKI CZASU in Polish No 2 86 pp 148-150

["From a Letter Sent by the Polish Episcopate Conference to the PPR Premier on 15 May 1986"]

[Excerpts] Concerned at the action of a general "verification or "sociopolitical reviews" of teachers, the Episcopate asks the chairman of the Council of Ministers to have this action stopped because its assails basic human rights and, consequently, Polish education. [passage omitted]

The "verification" in question has nothing or almost nothing to do with the appropriate legal enactments because it consists of filling in a "self-evaluation questionaire" and of a teacher's interview with the Verification Commission, one member of which is a party representative, who may come even from outside the given school. The "self-evaluation questionaire" contains questions that assail man's right to freedom of conscience. We cite some of the questions a teacher must answer in writing: "How do I promote lay customs in my school's daily life?", "How do I promote lay customs in the life of my own family?", "Why do I not belong to the party?" "Why do I not belong to the Polish Teachers Union?" "What action would I take if students put up crosses in my school?" and so on and so forth.

The questionnaire which has been filled in and signed by a teacher is evidence that enables the Verification Commission to formulate its view as to whether the given teacher may continue his employment in education in the PPR. This "verification" has been consistently carried out in all second-grade school and is to be extended in the new school year to teachers of primary schools.

Full of pastoral concern for the persons who have been subjected to unequivocal pressure in the form of "verification" and for the upbringing and schooling of Polish youngsters and children, who are being threatened by frontal atheization in our schools as a result of the "verification" of teachers, the bishops draw your attention to the illegality of the action in question. "Verification," which must be most emphatically defined as an ideological and political measure, violates the rights stipulated by the Teachers Charter, the Constitution, and the International Convention of Civic and Political Rights, and threatens to infringe on the UN declaration of 18 December 1982 about eliminating all forms of intolerance and discrimination on account of religion or convictions. Every teacher and man is entitled to these rights.

There is nothing in the Polish laws to suggest that it is the duty, moral or any other, of a teacher to belong to the party or the trade unions and to promote atheism in schools and in his own family. Nor does the Teachers Charter state that a teacher has the duty to evaluate himself orally or in writing, especially since such self-evaluation is no part of his legal duties. This means that the official order that teachers should disclose their world outlooks and convictions under the eupemistic scheme of "self-evaluation" amounts to an unjustified change -- through an administrative measure -- of the legal scope of teacher's duties. Stage-managed "verification" is in conflict with Article 82 of the Constitution which guarantees every citizen the freedom of his conscience. [passage omitted]

The illegal "verification" of teachers and educators can be assessed only as an attempt to induce them to make a pledge -- in the form of an allegedly free declaration -- that in order to stay in employment they will promote apparent or genuine atheism when educating young people. [paragraph continues]

This is a form of inadmissible pressure, one which in its results discriminates against a certain group of citizens in defiance of all the rules of natural and written laws. In addition, the very interviews with the commissions and the submission of written statements are a great humiliation of old, experienced, and meritorious teachers and a blow to their dignity.

In the name of our responsibility for the development of man's conscience and in response to the concern of teachers which has been reported to the Church authorities, the bishops, conscious of their duty to morally evaluate the action of the state administration, declare that no teacher is legally or morally bound to participate in such "verification" either as a member of verification commissions or as a subject of such "verification."

In view of the fact that unqualified persons continue to be employed by the educational system to an ever increasing extent while meritorious and qualified teachers and educators, who are dedicated to the young people and the nation, continue to be deprived of their teaching jobs, and that political, military, and administrative bodies have immoderately committed themselves to the action in question, the Episcopate demands and strongly appeals for the cancellation of the present action in Polish schools, as it is deadly to the nation.

REPORT ON CATHOLIC-JEWISH TALKS ON AUSCHWITZ

AU181329 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 10 Aug 86 p 1

["Communique on Catholic-Jewish Meeting in Geneva"]

[Text] On 23 July representatives of the Catholic Church and the European Jewish community met in Geneva to discuss the disputed issue of the Carmelite Convent set up in the vicinity of the former Hitlerite concentration camp in Auschwitz.

The Catholic side was represented by Cardinal Godfried Danneels of Malines-Brussels, Cardinal Albert Decourtray of Lyon, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris, and Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow, who was accompanied by Jesuit Father Stanislaw Musical and by Jerzy Turowicz, chief editor of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, both of whom are members of the Polish Episcopate Subcommittee for the Dialogue with Judaism.

The Jewish side was represented by Mrs Tullia Zevi, chairman of the Italian Jewish Community; Samuel Sirat, Great Rabbi of France; Mr Theo Klein, president of the CRIF [Representative of French Jewish Institution]; Mr Marcus Pardes, president of the Coordination Committee for the Belgian Jewish Organizations; and Professor Ady Steg, president of the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

At the end of their talks the participants adapted the following communique:

The dialogue has begun. Thanks to the hospitality of the Swiss authorities, the Jews and the Christians participating in this dialogue presented their own views and feelings and together drew up the "Declaration of Auschwitz," thus expressing their common wish to respect the unquestioned reality of the symbolic character of the former annihilation camp in Auschwitz, a monument to and in memory of the Sho'ah. [Hebrew term used to designate the Holocaust]

The first specific measures in this spirit have been defined. The dialogue should continue so that it is possible definitively to determine the satisfactory ways of respecting this unique spot situated on Polish Christian soil.

Everyone is being asked to participate in the efforts to achieve mutual respect and understanding through reflection, contemplation, and, in the case of believers, prayers of the heart.

The Auschwitz Declaration: Zakhor! Remember! Men and women of our times and those who will come after us! The special sites of Auschwitz and Birkenau are now recognized as the symbolic spots of the "final solution," in the name of which the Hitlerites carried out the extermination (Sho' ah) of 6 million Jews, including 1.5 million children, only because they were Jews. They died forsaken by all and perished in the midst of the world's indiffernece.

Let us take thought and contemplate that annihilation in the silence of our hearts. Let the prayers that will be uttered by our mute lips help us better to respect, now and in the future, everyone's right to live and to be free and everyone's duty to ensure the dignity of everyone else.

Let us remember that all those who were murdered in Auschwitz and Birkenau -- every Jew, Pole, Gypsy, and Soviet prisoner of war -- could have cried every day as Prophet Zephaniah did: "This day will be the day of wrath, oppression, suffering, ruin, destruction, and darkness."

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES BISHOP ON BIRTHDAY

LD192111 Warsaw PAP in English 1505 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 19: President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory letter to Bishop Boleslaw Pyla, the Lublin ordinary, in connection with the latter's 65th birthday, wishing him further successes in work for the constructive shaping of relations between the state and the church and also all the good in personal life.

BRIEFS

DANISH, CANADIAN ENVOYS DEPART -- Warsaw, Aug, 18 -- Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received here today Danish Ambassador Jorgen Korsgaard-Pedersen who paid his visit at the end of his diplomatic mission to Poland. The two reviewed both countries' economic cooperation and preparations for another session of the Polish-Danish mixed commission for economic cooperation. Also today, Mnister Wojcik received Ambassador to Canada Alan Pittman McLaine, who winds up his mission to Poland too. They evaluated the to-date Polish-Canadian cooperation and trade, pointing to the existence of prospects for their further development. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0645 GMT 19 Aug 86 LD]

BEJGER IN GDANSK -- The holiday season continues. In the party, however, prepartions have already begun for a period of intensified political activity in the coming weeks. As is known, in the autumn an accountability and electoral campaign will take place in the PZPR; moreover, the implementation in everyday practice of the 10th congress resolutions is essential. Therefore, yesterday, at the party voivodship committee in Gdansk, a conference took place of first secretaries of the party echelons. The conference was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Gdansk. [Text] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86 LD]

PRAISE FOR MORATORIUM; HOPE FOR U.S. TO FOLLOW

AU200820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0611 GMT 20 Aug 86

["A Constructive Step Forward Towards Nuclear Disarmament" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- Romania considers the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests a constructive step forward towards nuclear disarmament. The Romanian press prints extensive experts from a statement made on August 18 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, over the Soviet television.

Public opinion in Romnia welcomes and supports the Soviet Union's new decision contained in the televised statement made by the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU believing that the respective measure is apt to open further prospects to nuclear disarmament.

A halt to nuclear tests is an important step -- as numerous scientists, statesmen and public activists point out - on the road towards an end to the aberrant arms race, a step which may prove the nuclear powers' political will to contribute to the resumption of the course towards detente, to the creation of a climiate conducive to nuclear disarmament.

As the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu showed, [as received] Romania "firmly states for the conclusion of a corresponding accord on the cessation of nuclear tests and once again urges the United States of America to put an end to nuclear tests and join in the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union."

Assessing that, given its importance, this matter goes beyond the sphere of relations between two states, the Romanian party and state leader stressed: We also call upon the other nuclear states to join the proposals for the halting of nuclear tests.

It is highly important that an understanding be reached at the next meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the USA on the cessation of nuclear tests. It is only in this way that the peoples' expectations can be fulfilled, as regards the resumption of the course toward detente, the creation of an atmosphere of collaboration and the building of peace. That is why the Soviet Union's consideration can but we welcomed according to which an accord on nuclear tests can be reached fastly [as received] and signed already this year during the Soviet-American summit.

Convinced that a constructive spirit must characterize the approach to the stringent problems of our days, public opinion in Romania awiats that the United States give a corresponding answer to the procrastination [as received] of the USSR's unilateral moratorium by ceasing nuclear tests -- an effective link in the chain of measures apt to lead not only to a stop in the improvement of like weapons of mass destruction but also to their banning and complete elimination from military arsenals. This is the way which can meet the peoples' requirements for the complete elimination of the nuclear threat.

CEAUSESCU CRITICAL OF FARMERS; INCENTIVES OUTLINED

AU191849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 19 Aug 86

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at a Meeting With the Party and State Active in Agriculture" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/8/1986 -- In the speech he made at the end of a two-day meeting with the party and state active in agriculture on Tuesday, August 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the results of this economic branch in the first part of the year and assessed that, with the overall barley and wheat production as a basis, crops are bigger now than a year ago, though that did not comply with the plan provisions and with the availabilities in agriculture. The speaker specified that summer yields would amount to over ten million tons, mentioning that they could have been at least three million tons bigger.

The president severely criticized the unsatisfactory way in which harvesting operations developed in some counties, showing that delays led to losses. Mentioning that there were 122 units which achieved 8,000 kgs of barley per hectare, while 89 units obtained a production of more than 7,000 kgs of barley per hectare and more than 6,000 kgs of wheat per hectare. According to estimations Olt County will harvest over 11,000 kgs of maize grains per hectare.

Considering the results of Olt County and of a considerable number of farming units, one can say that the targets of the new agrarian revolution, underlain by the thirteenth congress resolutions, can be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled, the speaker said.

The president said that a distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" will be instituted which will be awarded to all the units whose per hectare wheat harvests top 8,000 kgs.

Furthermore, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, improvements will be made as concerns the pay system in agriculture, more precisely, the formation of the farm produce stock intended for remuneration. We [as received] agreed that in the case of wheat and maize ten to twelve percent of the production yielded will go to each cooperative unit's remuneration fund. Computations show that, production achieved, pay will be roughly 50 percent higher than a year ago, he said.

Moreover, a five-are area from each family's personal plot (which extends on thirty areas) will be put under wheat by the cooperative farm and cooperative farmers will receive the equivalent of the five areas from the cooperative farm's average production. With this as a basis and with farm output achieved, the amount of wheat to be received for a day's work will almost double next year. In the case of maize cultures this pay principle has been applied since the beginning of the ongoing year. Like principles will be introduced for other cultures too. The current system liquidates the prospect of levelled incomes and is in an incentive for cooperative farmers' work.

An important part of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech dwelt on the measures farming units should take for an optimal harvesting of autumn crops, for a proper storage and preservation of the harvest, to ensure the necessary quantities of fodder for zootechny. The president also requested that energetic measures be taken for the timely sowing of all autumn cereals. He showed that everything possible should be done to conclude the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period with ever better results, to lay the foundation of a farm output able to guarantee the attainment of the new agrarian revolution goals until 1990. Nicolai Ceausescu urged that next year, when the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party is held, should be the year with the biggest farm output Romania has ever obtained.

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS DUE TO 'EXEMPLARY' TECHNIQUES

AU191544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1356 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/08/86 -- In the last few years, the county of Olt, situated in southern Romania, has become one of the country's most productive farming area. This agricultural year's average per hectare yields of wheat and barley amounted to over 6,000 and respectively 7,000 kgs, the largest productions to have ever been obtained in one Romanian county.

Participants in the meeting on agricultural affairs held on August 18 and 19 shared the useful experience acquired by the county's farming units as far as advanced farming technologies and methods are concerned.

In that context, units in Olt County were shown to have been able to harvest large crops owing to their exemplary actions for an intensive capitalization of all farming areas, the enhancement of the productive potential of land and the adequate preparation and performance of operations throughout the farming campaign.

Emphasis was placed on the attention paid to the rational location of cultures, the use of highly productive hybrids, the observance of farming technologies according to specific pedoclimatic conditions, the ensurance of proper cultures and the on-time performance of high-quality maintenance works. Aspects were also approached relating to the development and updating of animal breeding, the improvement and diversification of fodder.

The participants learned of the county's achievements in fruit-tree and vegetable growing, in organizing crop transportation and storage.

SUNDIC ASSSS U.S. REACTION TO USSR MNORATORIUM

LD191619 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The USSR's decision to extend the nuclear text ban moratorium until the end of this year could have been expected, as indeed was the Reagan administration's inappropriate reaction that this was a propaganda maneuver which does not oblige the United States to follow the Soviet example because, allegedly, the USSR is far ahead of the United States with respect to nuclear experiments.

The words with which Mikhail Gorbachev accompanied the decision to extend the nuclear test ban moratorium are, it seems, as significant as the decision itself. The Soviet leader is convinced that an agreement on ending nuclear explosions could be reached and signed quickly, even this year at the Soviet-U.S. summit. In Mikhail Gorbachev's assessment, the cessation of nuclear testing would be a significant step on the road to halting the arms race and liquidating nuclear weapons. Starting from this point, Gorbachev is calling on Reagan to again assess the situation dispassionately, to reject everything that has accumulated over time and to overcome his misconceptions about the USSR and its foreign policy.

Behind this appeal to the U.S. President, there lies a readiness on the part of the USSR to hold talks with the United States on all unresolved problems on the basis of equality and not solely on the problem of disarmament, which is the chief bone of contention in relations between the two countries. Gorbachev did not make any special reference to a Soviet-U.S. summit but merely mentioned it in the context of stressing the importance of a possible agreement on the banning of all nuclear experiments.

However, this in no way means that Moscow is hesitating with respect to holding a summit. On the contrary, all indications are the the USSR attaches a great deal of importance to the holding of the summit and the emergence of a major improvement of the relations between the two superpowers. True, there are still big obstacles on this road, which can be overcome only by the joint efforts of both sides. The summit would, in any case, be in vain if such efforts were not forthcoming. Gorbachev was justified in making the observation that the struggle for the maintenance of peace and disarmament is not only a matter for the big powers but also for the entire international community.

Unfortunately, this principle is often skirted around in the practical politics of military blocs, and this is exemplified in their relation to the Nonaligned Movement, a relation which emerges, in particular, prior to the movement's important meetings, while they are being held or after they have been held. The fact that Washington's first reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, that is, to the part relating to nuclear tests, was negative should, however, not be taken literally, because the reluctance of the United States to follow the Soviet example still does not mean that it is not prepared to make certain concessions in the foreseeable future. If such hope did not exist, the two powers would have long since given up all hope of a summit which, fortunately, is not the case. In any case, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech deserves careful study because everything said in it is directed at the search for a way out of the crisis in which the world finds itself and to the overcoming of distrust in the relations between the USSR and the United States. In any event, this is no small thing.

GORBACHEV STEP SEEN AS 'MAJOR CONTRIBUTION'

LD192049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 19 (TANJUG) -- The decision of the soviet Union to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until January 1 next year, of which General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev informed the home and world public last night, is a major positive step and has been favourably received by the Yugoslav and broader international public.

Yugoslavia has so far upheld every step, every initiative or proposal, from whichever side it might have come, which might have been of service to talks or the reaching of an agreement in the field of disarmament, i.e., armament control and reduction.

The Soviet Union's latest step could be another major contribution and could give a new impact to the two super-powers' talks on strategic armament limitation, reduction or dismantling of medium-range missiles in Europe, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in outer space, total ban on the production and use of chemical weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional forces and armament on European soil.

The ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau in New Delhi last April emphasized that agreement on putting a stop to all nuclear tests is a good goal which the Non-aligned Movement has striven for over the past 25 years. The conference further noted that this is one of the priorities of the non-aligned countries, since the continuation of nuclear tests stimulates nuclear arming and increases the danger of a nuclear war. At their conference in New Delhi, the non-aligned put forth their clear stand that there is no valid reason for putting off the signing of such an agreement. The forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare will also devote special attention to this question.

TALKS WITH NIGERIA FOCUS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

Concrete Action Necessary

AB191710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, has described the talks between him and his Yugoslav hosts as substantive. The minister, who is on a 3-day official visit, held talks with his Yugoslav counterpart, Mr Raif Dizdarevic, and the vice president of the Presidency, Mr Lazar Mojsov. He said that discussions were on political and economic matters, which are expected to come up before the nonaligned summit in Harare later this month.

Professor Akinyemi said the Yugoslav vice president emphasized the need for African states to go beyond mere resolutions and the need for them to show the rest of the world the kind of concrete actions to be adopted in South Africa. The talks also touched on measures the nonaligned countries can take (?to pursue South-South) cooperation.

Professor Akinyemi said he also discussed ways of improving the trade relations between Nigeria and Yugoslavia. The minister said the balance of trade was lopsidedly in favor of Yugoslavia. Yugoslav export to Nigeria is worth about 22 million naira annually while Nigeria exports virtually nothing to Yugoslavia.

SFRY: DIZDAREVIC, NIGERIAN MINISTER EXCHANGE VIEWS

Summit To Offer Proposals

LD191713 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1505 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi ended their official talks here today with an exchange of views on international topics and preparations for the nonaligned summit conference in Harare.

During the closing meeting the two foreign ministers dwelt on the general international situation, which was described as marked with adverse trends. Much attention was paid to world focuses of crisis, especially the situation in southern Africa, economic problems and difficulties facing the developing countries, as well as relations between the superpowers which have a [word indistinct] on general international trends.

All these questions will be discussed at the Harare summit, the two ministers noted. They stressed the need for the conference to take constructive stands on them and to offer realistic proposals towards a settlement of current world problems.

The Nigerian foreign minister left Belgrade for Zagreb this afternoon.

Expansion of Relations

LD191720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric today received Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi. During their meeting they exchanged views on the present economic cooperation, possibilities of consolidation and expansion of overall economic relations and further cooperation on the basis of mutual interests, as well as on current questions of international relations.

MALI PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

LD192151 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 19 (TANJUG) -- The president of Mali, General Moussa Traore, arrived here today on a private visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Presidency.

HASANI STRESSES ACHIEVEMENTS OF LCY CONGRESS

AU191724 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Bozidar Milosevic report]

[Excerpts] Kotor, 15 Aug -- Taking the floor at today's seession of economic-political officials of the Kotoro Commune, which he attended with Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, particularly touched upon the 13th LCY Congress, saying that opposing attitudes and harsh contradictions about the further development of our society arose both before the congress and at it. Even those impudent demands for the restoration of a system that has nothing to do with socialism were not rare, he pointed out.

"We have come through the congress as winners," Hasani said. The platform of the working people's socialist self-management and the idea of the equality of all our peoples and nationalities have won.

Stressing that wishes for the federalization of the party in republics, and for confedration in the political system were rejected, he said that the idea outlined by Comrades Tito and Kardelj triumphed. More stridently than ever before, Hasani continued, the congress said the following: "Let's get moving." According to him, one has already made a considerable start. This can be seen in new economic measure that are, as he put it, erroneously attributed to the Federal Executive Council, but are the product of the whole system.

Attempts at Undermining Achievements of the Revolution

"I personally think that we have been doing well since the congress. One 'basket' of new measures was dispatched in June, another in July. It has turned out that the process of agreement among representatives of republics and provinces does not mean that daggers are drawn, but that the meetings are above all places to successfully make agreements. The same will be so in September, too," Hasani said.

Speaking about the development of the political system, Hasani pointed out that we had established reasons why its more successful functioning is hampered. There are also, he said, the necessary constitutional changes. According to him, there were over 80 proposals for changes in constitutional provisions made during the public debate, and the initiative for changing some constitutional provisions will already be started early this fall.

Therefore, the assessments launched by individuals in some communities that nothing has or will be changed after the 13th congress are not true, Hasani continued. There is such disinformation, particularly in some weeklies and monthlies. Their aim is undoubtedly to devalue congress decisions, he said, also by asking questions such as: Why was Tito not discussed at the congress, why was he not put on the agenda as well?

"Well, such demands are nothing but attempts to undermine achievements of the revolution," Sinan Hasani said, finally stressing that the LC must always be ready to stop each such an attempt, the same as everyone who fails to obey the congress decisions must be called to account.

The Kotor Enterprise Is Amazing

Sinan Hasani and Radivoje Brajovic today visited the old town of Kotor which houses numerous cultural-historical monuments, about which Hasani, speaking to the sociopolitical workers of the town, said that every time one sees them one discovers something new. [passage omitted]